

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## FIRE IS SWEEPING TWENTY CITIES IN DEVASTATED ITALY

Survivors of the Disaster in Calabria Are Pinioned Under Wreckage Which Is Now Doomed by Flames.

### NEW TREMOR FELT

Italian Government Hears Number of Dead Is One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand.

#### BULLETINS.

Total of estimates of dead, made to Italian government, places figure at 125,000.

General Fecia di Casato started incineration on funeral pyres.

King and Queen arrive at Palermo. Special session of Italian parliament called.

Rescuers swamped by magnitude of their task.

At least 20 cities in flames today.

Italian Queen rescues peasant child from ruins.

All wagon roads and railroads destroyed and only access to stricken districts is by water.

Stromboli becomes active and another quake is felt at Palermo.

Misery of victims is heightened by chilling rain storms.

The devastated district covers 6000 square miles.

Landslides have buried and floods have engulfed many small towns.

Thousands of survivors are pinioned under the wreckage and are threatened by fire.

It will be a week before all the stricken towns are heard from.

Entire southern coast of Calabria reported sinking into sea.

A report from Messina says that the bodies of 30 of the 90 guests at the Hotel Triunfo, all Germans and Englishmen, have been recovered.

The Russian battleship Admiral Makarov arrived at Naples today with 400 of the Messina survivors and the English steamer Therapion also brought a ship load of injured.

A contribution of \$10,000 was received today from J. Pierpont Morgan.

ROME—Despatches from the stricken districts continue to raise the fatality figures. Government officials here express the belief that the awfulness of the disaster had so numbed the people as to render them unable to give definite information.

It is the mental state of the survivors that adds one of the most distressing phases to the calamity.

This condition not only renders the work of arriving at a satisfactory estimate of the extent of the disaster impossible, but it is greatly retarding the work of rescue. Few of the survivors are able to give efficient aid to the stricken parties.

Mount Acta is still uttering its mumble of wrath, but it is somewhat quieter than yesterday. The Stromboli volcano on the northeasternmost part of the island is threatening an eruption.

It is now certain that the large foreign element in Messina, between 300 and 400, suffered as heavily as the natives.

British Consul Ogston lost his wife, and Edward Jacob, the German consul, is reported to have been lost.

Thousands of inquiries are pouring in from Europeans and Americans as to the safety of friends and relatives, but little information is obtainable.

General Fecia di Casato sent word this afternoon that he believed there were still hundreds of survivors pinioned under the wreckage in the various towns, and do not unless reached by rescuing parties within 24 hours.

He made an appeal for additional soldiers, expressing the advisability of calling upon other countries to send companies of soldiers to aid in this work.

Owing to the wide territorial extent it will require the services of thousands of rescuers to adequately cover the field.

The calamity has touched the heart of the entire world and hundreds of messages of sympathy and offers of aid are pouring in from every city of any size in Europe and from many in America. Already a vast relief fund has been raised and the work has scarcely begun.

The government has received fairly satisfactory reports from the coast towns of both Sicily and Calabria with the exceptions of Reggio but from many

(Continued on Page Three.)

### Estimates of Victims of Earthquake in Italy

Naval commander in charge of the relief work—\$5,000.

Reuter's correspondents—100,000.

Premier Giolitti's representatives—100,000.

Government officials—60,000 to 125,000.

Some correspondents place the list of dead at 200,000, but this figure is believed to be entirely too high.

### CALL ON BAY STATE TO AID

Immediate Money Contributions Asked From All Citizens by the Governor's Executive Committee.

The general Massachusetts Italian Relief Fund Committee, appointed by Governor Guild, selected an executive committee at today's meeting at the State House, which went into session immediately at the close of the meeting of the general body.

The following appeal was issued, directed to the citizens of Massachusetts and to the mayors and selectmen of the various cities and towns:

The executive committee appointed by the Governor to determine how Massachusetts can best assist those who have been stricken in the appalling disaster that has befallen the people of southern Italy, call upon our fellow citizens of Massachusetts for immediate contributions of money.

The unparalleled extent of this calamity makes it the duty of every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth to give at once according to their ability. The smallest contribution will prove the sympathy of the giver and be as acceptable as the largest.

Though 4000 miles away, these sufferers are our brethren. Let our response be prompt and in keeping with the traditions of Massachusetts.

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### TAFT TO OFFER LOEB PORTFOLIO

WASHINGTON—William J. Loeb, secretary of President Roosevelt, when he goes next week to Augusta, Ga., to arrange the details for the Taft trip to Panama, will, it is said, be tendered the navy portfolio or commerce and labor portfolio.

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For Boston and the rest of the country, the news is that the navy portfolio will be tendered to Taft, and the commerce and labor portfolio to Loeb.

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## VIRGINIA SHIPPED HOLIDAY TURKEYS BY CARLOAD LOTS

Over One Hundred Thousand Plump Gobblers Sent to the Northern Markets—Farmers Get Some.

### PROFIT ALL AROUND

RICHMOND, Va.—In southwest Virginia turkeys have been both plentiful and profitable this year. It is estimated that from the five counties of Pulaski, Wythe, Montgomery, Washington and Smyth over 100,000 birds were shipped during the two weeks prior to the holidays. As the average price to the farmers was about \$1.25 each, the income was approximately \$125,000. Most of the fowls weighed between 10 and 15 pounds, though some old gobblers went to 20 and 25 pounds.

Beginning with the first of the month, the buyers started to purchase and put the turkeys in yards to await favorable shipping times. When a shipment was to be made the fowls were driven in flocks, sometimes as large as 3000, to the railway station, where they were loaded in cars with four tiers of coops, and about 1000 turkeys in each car.

Of course, the great majority were sent direct to market but large numbers also went to northern farms to become part of the farmers' breeding flocks for next year. As they have been allowed to roam in the fields and woods and to mix with wild turkeys, they are strong, hardy and vigorous and, therefore, desirable for this purpose.

The men who bought and shipped the fowls made a profit of about \$800 on each carload, and the city dealers quite a little margin, too; so the turkeys brought a good profit to all concerned.

### LAYING OF KEEL TO HONOR TAFT

Steel for Construction of New Battleship Florida Arrives—Will Take Three Years to Build Her.

NEW YORK—The keel of the new 20,000 ton battleship Florida may be laid on March 4 as a mark of honor to the inauguration of Mr. Taft.

The steel for her construction has arrived and preliminary work will begin the latter part of the week on the vessel which will be built at the Brooklyn navy yard.

According to the schedule figured at present it will take about three years to build the Florida. It will be fitted with the Parsons type of turbine engines.

She will be longer than the North Dakota or the Delaware now under construction and will be fitted as a flagship.

### MEDFORD CLUB'S FIRST OFFICERS

The new Medford club has been formally organized and has elected Irwin O. Wright, superintendent of the Boston division of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co., president. Other officers elected are Charles M. Hayden, vice-president; Henry C. Jackson, Jr., treasurer; W. Arthur Lincoln, secretary and Ernest B. Moore, Charles W. Chadbourne and J. W. Rockwell directors.

The club house is now open for the use of members but a formal dedication with appropriate ceremonies is being arranged for a later date.

The organization of the club was made possible through the generosity of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence in purchasing, repairing, and refitting the finely appointed club house of the old Medford club, and tendering the use of the building to the new club free of rent for two years.

### BARRY MAY MOVE SHOE FACTORY

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.—There is a strong possibility at present of the old shoe factory formerly occupied by Houghton, Hillard & Warren being again the seat of an important shoe industry. The structure is a four-story one and is owned by Ernest C. Rogers, who conducts a large grain and mercantile business there. Within a few days Mr. Rogers has been approached by representatives of W. L. Douglas and T. D. Barry of Brockton, Mass. It is understood that W. L. Douglas' representative would make no promises.

Mr. Barry's representative was shown the plant from top to bottom and was greatly pleased with it. Mr. Rogers was asked to place a price upon the factory, which he did in writing. The firm of T. D. Barry is a leading one in New England, and if they decide to take the factory they want to move in at once, for they desire to manufacture 150 dozen per day.

### NATIONAL BANK FOR STOUGHTON

STOUGHTON—The business men of Stoughton are working on an effort to establish a national bank for their town. Already there is much interest taken, not only among the business men but by many professional men. Henry E. Holbrook is leading the movement.

## FRANCE FOUNDING COURTS FOR BOYS ON BOSTON MODEL

Remarkable Development of Institution for Correction of Children Dates Only Two Years Back and is Due to a Banker.

PARIS—Until this winter, no attempt has been made to establish juvenile courts in France. The law which is now being drawn up, and which will soon be laid before the Chamber of Deputies, is the outcome of a careful study of similar statutes now in force in 25 of the United States.

Juvenile courts were unheard of in France until two years ago, when Edouard Julhiet, a Parisian banker, gave a lecture setting forth the advantages of the system as applied in the United States. He had just returned from America, where he had made a series of exhaustive investigations.

"The bill which we are going to submit is necessarily somewhat of an adaptation of existing laws," said Mr. Julhiet to the Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "but we have tried to model it as much as possible after the law passed in Massachusetts last spring. I consider that the best of any—far better than the one in New York."

"Our bill provides for courts which will try nothing but children's cases. In districts of over a hundred thousand inhabitants these courts would be open every day, but in less thickly populated regions they would be held only as often as circumstances demanded. In these latter instances there would not be any juvenile courts in the proper sense of the word—that is, no court room specially set aside for minors. Children's cases would be tried in the general court room, but not at the same time as the adults."

The bill also stipulates that at these trials the public is not to be admitted. Beside, the judges and lawyers there would be only the children's parents, representatives of charitable societies and the press. Also it stipulates that

whenever an adult and a minor are arrested for the same misdemeanor they shall be tried together in the juvenile courts.

"Another most important provision is that the same judges shall always try the cases. In this way magistrates will become children's specialists. In France, criminal cases are always tried by three judges—a president and two auxiliary judges called 'juges d'instruction.' Of course, the ideal would be to have one permanent judge, as in Denver for example, but we cannot expect such a radical improvement all at once. All we can reasonably demand is that the circuit system be waived for the juvenile courts.

"Since 1906 we have been successful in two reforms in Paris. One is that there are now only four juges d'instruction for minors, whereas at one time they were continually changing. The other reform is even greater, and it is that children's cases are now heard separately—once a week. This decision took place in 1907."

"In America, the probation system is considered an indispensable corollary to the juvenile courts. This idea of allowing children who have been condemned to return to their homes subject to periodic visits of court inspectors constitutes a radical departure in European judicial proceedings. In our bill we have a clause providing that probation be directly under the control of the court, and that probation officers be paid by the court.

"Although we have never had juvenile courts, we have tried the probation system, and with most encouraging results.

This has been done, of course, purely on private initiative. We feel now that after two years' experience we can safely demand legal sanction for it."

### LEEDS ESTATE WORTH MILLIONS

MINNEOLA, L. I.—The value of the estate of William B. Leeds, late of Paris, is shown by the appraiser's report recently filed with Surrogate Jackson, \$14,004,465.78. The tax is \$82,296.92.

Mr. Leeds' will leaves to the widow, Nonnie Stewart Leeds, \$5,493,533.50 in personal estate, besides \$150,000 in cash. William B. Leeds Jr. receives \$1,611,150 and Rudolph Gaar Leeds, the son of Mr. Leeds' first wife, \$1,000,000. James F. Elder, Mr. Leeds' secretary, receives \$25,000.

The expense attached to the estate of administration and other bills will foot up to \$8,854,215.38, which will leave a balance when everything is paid of \$8,201,250.40 to distribute.

### GRANITE STATE GRANGE TO MEET

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—A big meeting of the grangers of southeastern New Hampshire is planned to take place here with Somersworth Grange, Wednesday, Jan. 13, when the newly-elected officers and those of the local grange will be jointly installed probably by one of the state officers. Previous to this there will be an instructive program given under the direction of Lecturer Mrs. Matilda E. W. Colomby of Farmington, which will include an address by the installing officer. Somersworth Grange is making arrangements for the entertainment of over 500 patrons.

### CUTTERS PICK UP TWO DERELICTS

Hulks of the Warner Moore and William J. Lermond Will Be Landed at Norfolk and Salvaged There.

NEW YORK—Two abandoned and waterlogged lumber laden schooners are in tow by the Seneca, the derelict destroyer recently placed in commission, and the Onondaga, another revenue cutter, on their way to Hampton Roads.

A wireless message sent by Captain Reynolds, commanding the Seneca, says that both vessels started, although many miles apart, of Hatteras, for the same haven. The Seneca has the Warner Moore, a three-masted schooner, whose crew was taken off several days ago and landed at Norfolk. The Onondaga has in tow the William J. Lermond, a four-masted vessel, whose crew was on board the Columbia, an Austrian steamship, which reached Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

The two vessels, although waterlogged, are with their cargoes valued at \$65,000.

### VILLAGE SOCIETY BOOMS BRAINTREE

BRAINTREE—There is a movement to organize a village improvement society here and a meeting is soon to be held, and officers are to be elected. The aims of the society will be to work to preserve the shade trees, purify the different lakes and ponds and build the town up as a residential center.

#### YACU WAR ENDED.

NOGALES, Ari.—War with the Yaqui Indians in Mexico, which has been waged intermittently for many years, is terminated by a treaty of peace agreed upon by three Indian chiefs and 166 of their followers and the governor of the state of Sonora, Mexico.

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Remarkable Development of Institution for Correction of Children Dates Only Two Years Back and is Due to a Banker.

## RAILROADS SHOW A GREAT FAITH IN TACOMA'S FUTURE

Gave One Thousand Dollars Each to Building Fund for a Public Stadium and Advised Others to Help.

### WANT CITY TO GAIN

TACOMA—The great railroads here evidently believe in the future of Tacoma, for the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul each contributed \$1000 to the building fund for a public stadium. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, expresses the opinion that the stadium will be a fine thing for the city, as well as for the entire Northwest, and counsels business men to help it along.

The railroads, not unnaturally, are anxious of seeing the city prosper and it is this sort of public spirit which is rapidly building up the Northwest.

"In America, the probation system is considered an indispensable corollary to the juvenile courts. This idea of allowing children who have been condemned to return to their homes subject to periodic visits of court inspectors constitutes a radical departure in European judicial proceedings. In our bill we have a clause providing that probation be directly under the control of the court, and that probation officers be paid by the court.

"Although we have never had juvenile courts, we have tried the probation system, and with most encouraging results.

This has been done, of course, purely on private initiative. We feel now that after two years' experience we can safely demand legal sanction for it."

"There is nothing mysterious in good coach work, although it is surprising to find the great number of parts required to build up a limousine or landau, the strength of the ironwork and the tremendous number of coats of paint. The paint on a large limousine body weighs much more than the average man would believe—as much as 75 pounds and more.

The painting and trimming of the car is to a material degree specialized work. Good painting cannot be done on other than a good foundation, with the proper gradation of the several coats of paint and varnish.

### H. C. FRICK AIDS GRAFT INQUIRY

He Has Had Experience With Pittsburgh Politicians and Takes Much Interest in Rending Proceedings.

PITTSBURG—H. C. Frick, who has had some experience with politicians, has taken an active interest in the campaign against graft in this city. He has also given a large check to help pay expenses.

Besides being interested as a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad and a director in the United States Steel Corporation, both of which, it is said, have been held up by Pittsburg politicians, he is also a large stockholder and director in a number of banks which, it is asserted, were discriminated against in bidding for city deposits.

Mr. Frick is also one of the largest holders of downtown property, much of which is uninhabited. It is said that the exactions made on him were such that he refused to make any further investments. His real estate is valued at more than \$10,000,000 in this city.

Definite plans for the immediate future, it is expected, will be decided upon at a conference to be held today by Mayor Guthrie, District Attorney Blakeley and officers of the Voters' League.

The Prince entered the service eight years ago and visited the far east on board the cruiser *Hertha*, when he was promoted lieutenant early in 1905.

NAVAL BUREAUS UNDER ONE HEAD

WASHINGTON—Read Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, is now acting chief of the bureau of steam engineering. This is regarded as an important innovation in the navy policy and is one of the steps of the new secretary looking toward a reorganization of the department.

Secretary Newberry's order practically accomplishes a consolidation of the bureaus of construction and steam engineering under one head. The law says that the chief of the bureau of steam engineering shall be an engineer officer of the line. Admiral Capps is not an engineer officer of the line. His predecessor was placed on the retired list. The arrangement will be made permanent if

the new secretary is confirmed in his position.

NEW YEAR'S SING IN RANDOLPH HALL

RANDOLPH—The 126th annual sing of the old Stoughton Musical Society, the oldest in the country, will be held on New Year's day in Stetson Hall.

The annual business meeting and election of officers will take place in the afternoon, followed by a dress rehearsal. A banquet will be served at 6 o'clock, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, the annual sing will take place. Prominent soloists have been engaged to assist the society.

### FISH BUREAU CONTROLS SEALING.

WASHINGTON—An order issued by the secretary of commerce and labor has transferred to the bureau of fish and fisheries absolute jurisdiction over the seal fisheries. The contract of the North American Commercial Company, giving the exclusive right for 90 years to kill seals within a certain area, will expire within a year or two.

## AUTOMOBILE BODY BUILDING IS CHIEF BRANCH OF TRADE

Wood That Is Used Must be Dried for Years, and the Painting Requires Seventy-five Pounds of Liquid Put On in Coats Carefully Gradated.

One of the most important branches of the complex automobile industry is undoubtedly that connected with the car body. When the first gasoline machines made their appearance the questions of comfort, appearance and durability in body work were relatively neglected. There were a few American carriage builders with sufficient foresight to perceive the trend of events, banish their prejudices and meet the demand of the automobile manufacturers and user more than half way.

Wood still plays an important part in high class automobile body work, and if satisfaction is to be given it is essential to employ none but carefully selected and thoroughly dried pieces. For the making of automobile wheels on the armature plan only the most carefully dried wood, without flaw of any description, should be considered. One firm claims that up to the present time no accident arising from a faulty wheel produced by it has been reported.

All the wood used is several years old. It is stacked in buildings, ventilated by a special system, and packed layer on layer with joists between in order that the drying process can continue evenly. The entire stock is examined every year and turned. At least five years elapse from the entry of a piece of wood into the factory before it is cut up for use, says the New York Herald.

The railroad traverses a comparatively new country, where land values are likely to take a jump at almost any time, and when irrigation systems are completed and fruits trees reach a productive stage the increase in freight traffic will be considerable. Tacoma now has the same freight rates into this new country as Seattle has and therefore, to that extent, is on the same footing.

There is a large and rich territory tributary to the great railroad system entering Tacoma, and thus brought within this city's sphere of influence. Branch lines are being planned to keep up with the expanding needs of the country.

### RANDOLPH WATER TO BE PROTECTED

RANDOLPH—The Citizens' League, composed of the business men of the town, has begun an investigation of the water supply, with a view to protecting it from any impurities. The members are to attempt, also, to provide extra by-laws, which will restrict boating or bathing at the pond during the summer months and fishing in the winter through the ice. The supply provides for Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—It is now thought that the work of building the new federal building for this city as specified by the U. S. government will be commenced soon. The site of land offered the government at the corner of North Main and Bridge streets has been accepted for the price stipulated.

The citizens are very enthusiastic over the selection of this site for it is in the compact part of the city and as near the central part as could be desired.

Such a building for the city was an absolute necessity, owing to the steady growth of this office.

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Such a building for the city was an absolute necessity, owing to the steady growth of this office.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—In the fiscal year just closed the outgoing school board has established a record which will be a hard one for any other similar board in the state to duplicate. At the last meeting of the board, it was stated by Superintendent of Schools Andrew Jackson that the board had kept entirely within the amount appropriated to them by the council. Usually, the board runs ahead of the appropriation by many hundreds of dollars. Of the board whose terms expired, the following will be returned: Dr. John H. Bates, and Granville F. Grant. The new members of the board will be Frank B. Preston, Louis Bergeron, William Jacobs and Thomas W. Osgood.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—The 126th annual sing of the old Stoughton Musical Society, the oldest in the country, will be held on New Year's day in Stetson Hall.

The annual business meeting and election of officers will take place in the afternoon, followed by a dress rehearsal. A banquet will be served at 6 o'clock, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, the annual sing will take place. Prominent soloists have been engaged to assist the society.

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## MANILA PLEASED BY TAFT'S CHOICE

The Selection of Beckman Winthrop as Assistant Secretary of State Is Popular in the Philippines.

MANILA.—The selection of Beckman Winthrop as assistant secretary of state under President Taft will please a large coterie here of personal friends of that young official, whose public service in the islands is well remembered.

Shortly after being graduated from the Harvard law school Winthrop came to the Philippines, having been assured by the war department that his only hope of securing a position in the insular government service was to take the examinations. He became a clerk in the executive bureau, and owing to the exigencies of the service was placed in the position of assistant executive secretary.

During the absence of the executive secretary Winthrop filled the position for some months, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On his return, after a few years service in the islands, to marry, it was rumored that he was to be made a member of the U. S. Philippine commission, the governing body of the islands. The position which he did receive, however, was that of judge of the court of first instance, which he filled acceptably until appointed governor of Porto Rico, May, 1904.

He was supposed to be Secretary Taft's choice for provisional governor of Cuba, but that position was given to Law-expert Magoun of the war department, and Governor Winthrop was recalled to Washington to take the position of assistant secretary of the treasury.

### Mr. Winthrop Accepts.

WASHINGTON.—Beckman Winthrop of New York, present assistant secretary of the treasury, announced that he has accepted the post of first assistant secretary of state offered him by President-elect Taft. He will replace Assistant Secretary Bacon.

## NORTHWEST SEEKS REMOVAL OF THE TARIFF ON COAL

Spokane Commercial Bodies Invited to Send Delegation to Washington to Plead Their Cause.

## SUPPLY IN CANADA

SPOKANE, Wash.—Commercial organizations throughout the Northwest will be invited to join the Chamber of Commerce and the 150,000 club of Spokane in a memorial to the tariff revision committee and the Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah delegations in Congress asking for the removal of tariff on coal. This means that a short ton would be 50 cents cheaper than at present, thus saving thousands of dollars a year to manufacturing concerns, steam plants, office and hotel buildings in districts depending upon the mines in British Columbia for their fuel supply.

### Mine Supply Deficient.

Mayor C. Herbert Moore said that the mines in Washington and elsewhere in the Northwest owned by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads do not produce much more than enough to supply their own needs, adding:

"Accordingly, for domestic and manufacturing purposes we get our supply from Wyoming and British Columbia. British Columbia is near to us and the growth and development of its coal mines would tend to our commercial development and would build a new mining section in which we would share the profits."

"I refer to the mines near Fernie, B. C., and elsewhere to the north of Montana and Idaho."

"I understand that the tariff revision committee is now considering this problem, and that if the reduced tariff is adopted it will be in the nature of a reciprocal measure with Canada. Ontario gets most of its coal from Pennsylvania and Ohio and the Canadian tariff is about the same as ours. In New England much of the coal comes from New Brunswick. It seems to me the change would work to the benefit of both sections."

## WESTERN WOMEN RUN CREAMERIES

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—On the Rudkin ranch, two miles from the city, the most up-to-date creameries in the state have been built.

Some time ago Mrs. Frank H. Rudkin, wife of Judge Rudkin of the state supreme bench, decided that North Yakima ought to have clean, pure milk, and that she would supply it. The erection of a new \$12,000 creamery of concrete is the result.

Mrs. Carmichael of Yakima City has for several years successfully run a creamery, and her butter finds its way not only to nearby markets but to the Sound.

### NO MAN'S LAND STRIP.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—By a decision of the circuit court a strip of land 12 miles long and two miles wide, adjoining Fort Smith, becomes "No Man's Land."

## LONDON'S TRAFFIC STOPS TO PERMIT ROYALTY TO PASS

Police Are Always Able to Distinguish the Carriages From Others by Certain Well-Established Clues.

## HORSES ARE BIGGER

Visitors to London are sometimes temporarily astonished by a sudden stoppage of the traffic. Looking for the cause of it they see that the police on point duty have "held up" all vehicles for apparently no reason whatever.

Presently a closed carriage drives swiftly by; the police salute, lower their arms and then wave the traffic on again. Some member of the royal family was in the closed carriage.

Spectators of this scene often wonder how the police are able to distinguish a royal carriage from a number of others.

The police are always furnished with three or four clues to the ownership of the royal carriages. The carriages themselves are usually slightly larger than those generally in use, and the horses are larger in proportion.

The difference in size between the royal horses and those of other people is plainly apparent to any close observer. Says Tit Bits.

At one time the royal carriage horses could always be distinguished by the red bands on the fronts of their bridles, but harness of this description is not used exclusively by royalty.

The police, however, can tell from the livery of the coachman and footman that they are in the service of the royal family. There are no bright metal buttons on the coats; the buttons are covered with cloth matching that of the coat.

There is also a slight difference between the royal cockade and that of a private individual.

## EX-PRESIDENT ON "HALF PAY" AS ADVISER IS ENGLISH PLAN

London Spectator Urges the Waste of Talent When First Citizen Becomes of Common Herd as Argument for Pension System.

A British view of the ex-president question is given in the Spectator, which thinks that an ex-President of the United States should be retired on an annuity sufficient to maintain him in the dignity to which he has been accustomed. It mentions a seat in the Senate and a pension of "at least £5000 a year."

It urges the difficulty, or impracticability attending the sinking in the common herd of a man who has once held the reins of supreme power.

"The younger Pitt, when it seemed possible that he might go out of office, proposed to return to the bar and attempt to practise. But if he had done this, he would not have occupied the position of ordinary junior. The bench and bar would have been more than complaisant toward a man who had been prime minister, and might at any moment return to power—a man who had such vast potential capacity for patronage. You cannot wholly dethrone those who have been enthroned; a king in exile remains very different from the average citizen."

"This truism has led most countries to make provision for the retirement of their chief citizens by means of pensions. It is felt by most people that for a great public servant to be left to struggle among the crowd, handicapped in the race for success by the years he has given to the service of the state, is unworthy of the dignity of the nation. In America it is otherwise. The system inaugurated for a very simple society continues in the most complex of modern communities. The President, however high may have been his services, becomes at the end of his term an ordinary safe or profitable."

"The final objection is that America in relegating her ex-Presidents to the ranks is losing a great asset. The President is the chief executive officer of the republic; he is the true American foreign office; he is the head of the army and the navy. His experience, even during one term of office, is so wide and varied that he becomes a most valuable adviser on all public questions. He is a true expert in statesmanship, and as such should be kept always on call. It is surely the height of folly to drive such men out of politics altogether; or, if they retain their political interests, to force them into journalism for an outlet. Let the state retain their services by, as we have said, placing them on half pay. Then they will always be available for arbitrations, home or foreign, special commissions, confidential inquiries, or any other delicate and responsible non-party work which the executive may desire to entrust to a man of special authority and experience."

"Grant joined a Wall street firm of stockbrokers; Cleveland became a consulting attorney to a business house; Harrison went back to practise at the bar; Mr. Roosevelt is to become a member of the staff of the Outlook—not editor, but editorial adviser and contributor."

"We have no wish to suggest," the article continues, "that journalism is not a most useful profession and the Outlook is an honorable reputation for sobriety and good sense, and with Mr. Roosevelt on its staff should be a great force in American public life. But we cannot feel reconciled to the system under which a President is merged in the publicist. Our first objection is very general—that the necessity to see a means of livelihood may work very hardly in some cases."

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man of limitless versatility, and could have made his liv-

## ENGLISH WORKMEN ARE COLLEGE BRED BY EXTRA EFFORTS

Institution at St. Pancras Enables Wage Earners to Climb the Ladder of Learning.

## RESULTS OF STUDY

Tailors who know Latin, bricklayers who understand geology, carpenters well acquainted with modern history and mathematics, are no rarities at the Workingmen's College at Crowndale road, St. Pancras.

It is the college where Ruskin taught an art class, and with which Charles Kingsley and Thomas Hughes were intimately connected. Twelve hundred working men are studying not merely shorthand and bookkeeping, but the classics and advanced mathematics.

Mr. Duchesne, the superintendent, gave details of some of the students, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "We have a carpenter," he said, "who, engaged at his bench in the day, has studied geology at night. He is now one of the finest field geologists it is possible to discover. We have a working compositor who has taken up Latin, Greek and Italian. He has got on so well that he has now started reading Dante in the original."

"We have a tailor who is studying the higher mathematics, and a green grocer who is taking Greek and Latin, so that he may read authors in the original. There is a warehouseman of 40 who is studying French and literature. All these men, and many others, are working at their trade all day, many of them for long hours, and studying here certain evenings each week. Not content with this, many of them ask for home work."

The last report shows that the college had among its students 23 porters, etc.; 38 warehousemen, etc.; nine shop assistants, 30 builders' workmen, 31 printers and 34 metal workers.

## AMERICAN SALON PLAN IS GAINING

National Academy of Design Proposes Arts and Crafts Center With Single Annual Exhibition.

NEW YORK.—Encouragement for the proposed American salon has come with the success attending the current exhibition of the National Academy of Design in connection with the show of plastic art, arranged through the co-operation of the National Sculpture Society. It is said that wealthy men are taking such an interest in this cherished plan of the academy that it may be only a few months before it takes form.

Every exhibition in recent years has accentuated the need of greater facilities for displaying the work of artists in this city. Henry W. Watrous, secretary of the academy, said that at present there was nothing that could be announced with regard to the means which would be taken to amplify the scope of the organization. He added:

"If the requisite financial support can be obtained, it is intended to have a salon which shall include all the arts. The name, 'The National Academy of Design,' comprehends more than painting. Paintings, water colors, sculptures, textiles, ceramics, metal work—all that goes with the arts and crafts—would have places. Perhaps 12 or 15 departments would be necessary. There would, in that event, be only one great exhibition in the year instead of the winter and spring exhibitions of the academy."

"To carry out such a plan would require much room and money, yet we believe that in time the enterprise can be established. The academy's funds would have to be augmented to carry out the idea on a large scale."

## BOARD FOR RELIEF ORGANIZES STATE AID FOR ITALIANS

Governor Guild, As Chairman, Pleads for Quick Giving for Those Affected by Earthquake.

## EXECUTIVES NAMED

(Continued From Page One.)

ing in a dozen different spheres, from cowpunching to the management of a university. But every ex-President may not be so happily situated. We can imagine a great first citizen, who would be hard put to it to earn a living.

"In the second place" it continues, "and this objection applies especially to the case of Mr. Roosevelt—an ex-President will find it difficult to become a private citizen, and may exercise an influence in a profession due, not to his present merits, but to his past dignities. We would not for a moment suggest that Mr. Roosevelt will not make a brilliant historian. His many books and his messages to Congress show that he has mastery over the written as well as the spoken word. But the main appeal of his articles will be that they are signed by an ex-President, and by one who even in his retirement remains by far the greatest figure in America. Mr. Taft is the inheritor of the Roosevelt tradition, but he cannot be its spokesman while we have Mr. Roosevelt writing weekly in the columns of the Outlook.

"The whole situation will be very delicate. One of the two political centers of gravity will be in the press, and the 'Fourth Estate' will acquire a dominant place in the political organism. The fact is that Mr. Roosevelt is too big a man to be a journalist or a lawyer, or indeed any sort of a private person. His influence will be illegitimate, because it will not be based on his private capacity, but on his public antecedents. In politics Mr. Roosevelt is too masterful a figure to make the role of freelance either safe or profitable.

"The final objection is that America in relegating her ex-Presidents to the ranks is losing a great asset. The President is the chief executive officer of the republic; he is the true American foreign office; he is the head of the army and the navy. His experience, even during one term of office, is so wide and varied that he becomes a most valuable adviser on all public questions. He is a true expert in statesmanship, and as such should be kept always on call. It is surely the height of folly to drive such men out of politics altogether; or, if they retain their political interests, to force them into journalism for an outlet. Let the state retain their services by, as we have said, placing them on half pay. Then they will always be available for arbitrations, home or foreign, special commissions, confidential inquiries, or any other delicate and responsible non-party work which the executive may desire to entrust to a man of special authority and experience."

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## FAILURE OF ITALY'S OLIVE CROP SENDS OIL PRICES SOARING

Boston Importers Find Themselves Pinched and Forced to Raise Market Rates Almost to Point of Luxuries.

## LOSE "FAT" YEAR MUCH IS NOW DONE

Olive oil after the first of the year will be an expensive luxury. Boston importers, compelled by the disastrous failure of the Italian olive crop, have announced that an advance in the price of almost all brands will go into effect at that time. While the local dealers saw the coming scarcity far enough ahead to provide themselves, they are still more or less at the mercy of Italian exporters. The usual arrangement is to bring the oil into this country by contract lots, but such contracts the Italian dealers now refuse to take.

This year's olive crop in Italy is estimated to be only 22 per cent of an average yield. The reasons assigned for this scarcity are numerous. There are usually alternate "lean" and "fat" years in the olive industry.

While the present year, in the rotation of the yield, should have been "fat," it was not, so the shortage has become acute. Under normal conditions the supply in a good year is greater than the demand, and the surplus is saved to feed the market during the lean year. But last year's scarcity used up all the surplus left from the year before, and there is no reserve on which to draw for the present year.

It is estimated by one of the leading Italian importers of the city that in consequence of the shortage the average advance of the price will be shortly between 55 and 60 per cent. The same dealer claims that American wholesalers will get no advantage from this rise, on account of the corresponding increase at all stages of production.

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General Smith-Dorrien has no fewer than 29,000 men under his command. The general has had a most distinguished career in Egypt, the Sudan, India and South Africa, and in all these places he has seen considerable active service.

He again called the attention of the public to the fact that the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. at 44 State street, Boston, is acting as treasurer of the relief fund, and asked that all money contributions be forwarded immediately to that address, in order that they may be cabled to Italy. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair, and the executive committee went into session.

The relief committee appointed by Governor Guild comprises: Hon. Eben D. Draper, Hon. George A. Hibbard, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, James J. Storrow, Bernard J. Rockwell, Lloyd E. Chamberlain, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, Rev. John W. Hamilton, Dr. George A. Gordon, Harry A. Garfield, Rev. George Harris, Rev. Thomas Murphy, Rev. F. W. Hamilton, Arthur A. Noyes, Rev. Thomas Gasson, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. W. Murray Crane, Hon. William L. Douglas, Hon. John L. Bates, Wallace L. Pierce, Andrew G. Webster, Frank A. Noyes, N. L. Amster, A. Shuman, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, John G. Wright, Charles A. Pastene, Edward J. Milton, John W. Weeks, Henry L. Higginson, Frank G. Webster, Elwin G. Preston, Lehman Pickert, Arthur F. Estabrook, Geoffrey B. Lehy, Edmund Billings, Charles W. Parker, Gen. William A. Bancroft, Jerome Jones, Charles A. Stone, Col. A. M. Chadwick, Samuel Bowles, Hon. Frank Leveroni, Prof. Gaetano Lanza, Mayor James Logan, Theophilus Parsons, Rev. Paolo Novati, Rev. Ubaldo Pandolfi, George S. Motley and William R. Thayer.

NEW YORK ITALIANS CONTRIBUTE

NEW YORK.—The Italian consul-general, Italian chamber of commerce and Italian Red Cross have taken charge of the relief work. Several New York newspapers have started funds, and contributions are pouring in from all sources. The Italian chamber of commerce is considering the abandonment of its annual banquet and the appropriating to the relief fund the \$5000 that would be expended on that occasion.

The estate was left by the Due de Grammont, a French nobleman, who owned a large portion of Paris. Nearly all the property is on the rue de Grammont.

THE STOCK used in Crane's Calling Cards is so free from any blemish or fault and so perfect in the finished surface that it takes the impression from the engraved plate more beautifully than any other card stock. This is why it is so popular with the best stationers, and with their best customers.

Crane's Calling Cards are obtainable at all stores where good stationery is sold.

Eaton, Crane & Pike Company

## HIGHLY FINISHED LINE OF ROADWAYS FOR NEW JERSEY

Citizens and Governor Are at Work on Details of System Connecting County Towns Along the Coast.

## PROHIBITION WAVE SWEEPS OVER HALF OF THE SOUTHLAND

Vast Territory Is Absolutely "Dry"—State-Wide Legislation Actively Pushed in Many Commonwealths.

### CITIES HOLDING OUT

WASHINGTON—A wave of prohibition has swept with such remarkable effect over the South, and sentiment has so crystallized against the saloon, that the dawn of the New Year opens upon a vast stretch of territory absolutely bereft of liquors, while the area where anti-prohibitionists have triumphed may yet vote against the sale of intoxicants.

Reports reflecting accurately the present stage of the prohibition movement in the South show that more than half the South's territory is "dry," absolutely, and that in the remaining area listed as "wet" the sale of intoxicants is upon a restricted scale.

It is evident that the cities are the only remaining strongholds for the saloons.

Georgia now holds the center of the stage and for a year has been experimenting on what is strictly a "near prohibition law," in that it forbids the sale of liquors containing more than 4 per cent of alcohol.

Statewide prohibition laws become effective on Jan. 1 in North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, in each of which a majority of counties had heretofore prohibited the sale of liquor.

Tennessee prohibitionists assert that a statewide bill will pass the Legislature, which they expect to organize and control.

Kentucky, the second largest distilling state in the Union, with 110 counties, has but four in which the sale of liquor is not prohibited. Virginia presents a string of victories for the anti-saloon element, as prohibition now exists in 80 of the state's 100 counties.

In Texas, where more than half the counties have accepted prohibition, the voters soon will be called upon to vote upon a constitutional amendment for prohibition. In Arkansas two thirds of its area, or 75 counties, are "dry" and the question of statewide prohibition will be presented to the voters for decision. Florida is partly "dry," through local option, the sale of liquor being principally confined to the cities.

### BIG FISH CATCH FROM ILLINOIS

PEORIA, Ill.—With the advent of cold weather the height of the fishing season of 1908-09 has passed on the Illinois river and over 9,000,000 pounds, or, to be exact, 4050 tons of fresh water fish have been contributed to the markets of the United States in the 15 weeks since Sept. 1. The figures have been compiled from actual shipments. They represent the entire production of the Illinois river from Henry to Grafton and include the shipments from every recognized fish market along the banks. Carp and buffalo weighing from three to twenty-five pounds make up this enormous amount, with the carp constituting fully two thirds of the shipments.

### HENRY NOT GOING TO PITTSBURG

NEW YORK—Francis J. Henry, the special prosecutor and his wife are registered at the Holland House. After four or five days he will go back to the coast city to conduct the trial of Patrick Calhoun, the president of the United Railroads of San Francisco, accused of bribery.

"No, I am not going to Pittsburgh," was the way Mr. Henry parried a question. "I know nothing more about Pittsburgh than what I have read in the papers, and that has been precious little."

### DIG UP ANCIENT ROMAN FORUM

London—Excavations at the site of the Roman Corstopitum, just beyond modern Corbridge, show that a large civil town existed there.

The year's most important "finds" have been the first four courses of a massive building 240 feet in length, which has the appearance of being the forum or market place.

Side walls indicate that it was divided into shops, and the building appears to be the best preserved and largest found in Roman Britain with the exception of the baths at Bath.

### CHINA DESIRES AMERICAN ALLY

WASHINGTON—To secure a treaty of alliance between China and the United States similar to that between Great Britain and Japan, is the real mission of Tang Shao Yi, special ambassador to the United States from China.

The state department is embarrassed by his persistency. He has also suggested a pact similar to the Root-Takahira pact with Japan, but has been told this was impracticable, as China can give no quid pro quo. He is now trying to work around the objections to his proposals.

## ENGINEERS ARE SELECTED FOR PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY

Board Which Accompanies Judge Taft on Trip Will Submit Unbiased Report on Best Methods So Roosevelt Can Act Before Leaving Office.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has invited the following engineers to accompany President-elect Taft to Panama:

Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer reclamation service, Washington, D. C.; John R. Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Allen Hazen, New York city; Isham Randolph, Chicago; James Dix Schuyler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frederick P. Stearns, Boston.

Of the six Messrs. Randolph and Stearns were members of the consulting board, consisting of American and foreign engineers, which reported on the type of canal in February, 1906. The majority of eight said a lock canal was not feasible. Messrs. Randolph and Stearns were included in the minority of five who favored a lock canal. President Roosevelt and Congress upheld the minority, and the canal is being built.

It is, of course, possible that such an expert examination now will lead to the conclusion that the sea-level type is preferable.

before he goes out of office. He has chosen the most competent experts he could find and is prepared to abide by their opinion. There has been a great deal of talk, very little of it, it is true, reaching higher than mere gossip, to the effect that the adoption of the lock level for the canal was a stupendous blunder. Every accident that has happened, serious or insignificant, has led to further assertions that the lock plan was wrong, and there has been a steady fire of accusations and argument from certain men who have either been always honest in favor of the sea-level plan or were disgruntled for one reason or another.

The special board will have the benefit of the fullest assistance from the army engineers, and will bear at its disposal all the material bearing on the engineering problem that has been accumulated since the beginning of American interest in the isthmus. It will go over the whole ground, with particular study of the Gatun dam proposition, and it is expected it will be ready to deliver its verdict in ample time for the President to consider it and take any action he deems wise before March 4.

"There may be a lake beneath the site," said Secretary Wright, his eyes twinkling, "but if it is there it's pretty close to China—at least it's so far down

that we haven't discovered enough evidence of its existence to cause us any worry. Capable engineers, in whom we all have the utmost confidence, have declared the foundation is ample sufficient to support the Gatun structure. That's all we're interested in."

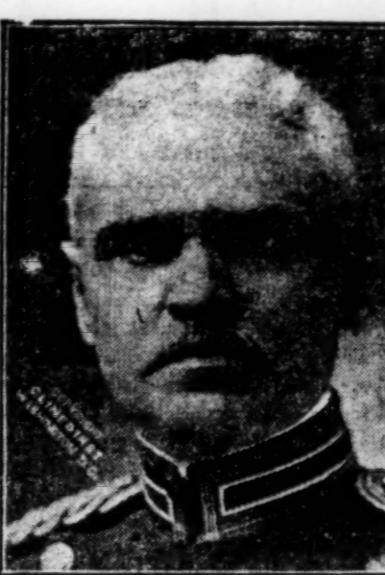
All six of these men were chosen by the President upon the recommendation of Alfred Noble, who was the first man asked to undertake this commission. It is expected that the board will sail for Panama with Mr. Taft the latter part of next month, but it may be that they will go down to the Isthmus ahead of him and be there when he arrives.

Col. G. W. Goethals, chief engineer at the Panama canal, will welcome President-elect Taft and his party and escort them over the works.

The purpose of the President in sending this new board to the isthmus is simply to secure a last disinterested judgment of the work he has directed

GOETHALS, U. S. A., Chief Engineer at the Panama canal, who will greet Taft and party.

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Col. G. W. Goethals

## HUMBLE COPPER CENT APPEARS ON WESTERN COAST

Displaces Nickel as Smallest American Coin in Use in Pacific States—Exigencies of Business Demanded It.

### FIRST USED IN EAST

WASHINGTON—The humble copper cent piece, the smallest of American coins, has at last completed its journey across the continent, and reached the Pacific coast. It took the penny a long time to make this journey. It started in New England and New York early in the last century, reaching the middle West about 1875, and now, nearly 40 years later, the Pacific coast.

The journey of the past 20 years has been facilitated by the department stores of the big western cities. The practice of offering goods for 99 cents, 87 cents, 49 cents, and other odd fractional parts of a dollar, necessitated the use of pennies in making change. The department stores of Chicago and St. Louis and other middle West cities took it up many years after it had been in full swing in the East, and those of the Pacific coast have now fallen into line.

Director Leach of the mint bureau says that not fewer than 100,000,000 pennies were distributed through the San Francisco subtreasury during the last fiscal year. To meet the demand he was compelled to have pennies coined at the San Francisco mint, something theretofore unheard of, for the smallest coin in circulation in the West until that had been the nickel five cent piece.

The designs of the penny and nickel are about to be changed. The treasury department pronounces them out of date, and soon some sculptor of prominence will be invited to submit designs for the new coins. Should his models suit the artistic eyes of the judges, the faces of the young women so familiar to all users of these coins will soon disappear from view.

If Augustus St. Gaudens had lived a few months longer he would have completed the designs for the new nickels and pennies, and those designs would in all probability have been accepted by President Roosevelt, just as he accepted the St. Gaudens designs for the new gold pieces. St. Gaudens was working on the new nickel and penny designs when he was stricken, but had not gone far enough with the work to give those who came after him a definite idea of what he intended to create.

The old-fashioned Indian head-dress will probably not be used on the pennies. The penny, now being coined dates back to 1864. The nickel is of a later date and by a different sculptor. The face on the nickel is not that of a young woman who afterward became a missionary in foreign lands. Says Director Leach on this point: "We exploded that story years ago, but every time we suggest the changing of the coin the friends of this woman missionary have opposed it. When we investigated we found that the missionary in question was not more than six years of age when the coin was first made, which was enough to determine that it was not her face that the sculptor used as a model."

#### CASTRO'S BROTHER'S FLIGHT.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao—Gen. Celestino Castro, brother of the deposed dictator of Venezuela, has found the climate of this country injurious to his health and has crossed over to Colombia.

## ABRUZZI PREPARES TO CONQUER PEAKS OF THE HIMALAYAS

Royal Explorer, With His Piedmontese Guides, Will Leave Italy for Asia About the End of March.

### AVOIDS AVALANCHES

TURIN, Italy—The little town of Courmayeur in the valley of Aosta recently witnessed a conference whose subject was the far-off Himalayas; the Duke of the Abruzzi paid a visit to his trusty Piedmontese guides, of North Pole and Mt. Ruwenzori fame, whose home is the picturesquely neighborhood of Courmayeur.

In the square of the little town stands the statue of Felix Offier, the duke's guide whose last resting place is deep in the Arctic ice, and not far out toward Mont Blanc is the little sawmill which Joseph Pettigax, the chief guide of the polar expedition, built for himself with the money earned in that enterprise. Cipriano Savoy, another guide, is burgo master of St. Paul-Didier.

Both Pettigax and Savoy will be of the greatest assistance to the duke in his new undertaking, for the former took part in an expedition to the Himalayas some five years ago, while the latter has ascended them three times already.

Dr. Wiley takes the position that if the department of agriculture decides to enforce the law contrary to his professional belief his usefulness will be at an end.

It is stated that, regardless of whether or not he is upheld, Dr. Wiley will not retain his place after Taft is inaugurated.

The long contest for the compulsory retirement of Dr. Wiley, who is the real head and front of the constant struggle for the enforcement of the pure-food law, has become exciting.

Dr. Wiley has been maneuvered into position where he appears to be in technical defiance to his superiors, including the President, and there is great glee among those manufacturers of food supplies who use sulphur, benzoate of soda and other preservatives in their products over the prospect of at least getting rid of the man who has made their course so difficult in recent years.

Dr. Wiley is an uncompromising fighter for what he believes to be right, and the difficulty he is in now comes from his refusal to sign a decision of the board of food and drug inspection, which was directly opposed to the results of his experiments with benzoate of soda.

The manufacturers who use benzoate of soda and sulphur as preservatives tried to force Dr. Wiley to give up the fight, and finally they attacked Secretary Wilson, who for a time stood by Dr. Wiley.

Then the manufacturers went to the President. They raised such a row that the President finally appointed a special

The benzoate of soda men flocked to Washington in person and sent an ever-increasing pile of letters and telegrams of protest. The President was deluged with them. The matter came to a focus last Saturday, when the board of food

## Story of Dr. Wiley's Fight for Pure Food Laws

### Head of National Bureau of Chemistry is Maneuvered Into Position of Technical Defiance of Superiors, But "Preservative Users" Find Him Not Alarmed.

WASHINGTON—The referee board appointed by Secretary Wilson at the direction of President Roosevelt to consider the questions of benzoate of soda, saccharine, copper sulphate and sulphur in foods will decide the fate of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist.

If the board upholds Dr. Wiley's contention that these preservatives are harmful, the chief chemist will consider himself vindicated, but it is understood that if the board decides against him Dr. Wiley's resignation will be submitted at once.

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Several cases were promptly appealed to this board and benzoate of soda was at the head of the list. The board has had this matter under consideration for several months and is nearly ready to hand down its decision. Dr. Wiley then had in course of preparation a bulletin descriptive of certain investigations which he had been conducting for some time regarding the use of benzoate of soda as a food preservative.

The food canners got wind of the new bulletin and raised a complaint, with the result that Secretary Wilson held up its publication. But some time ago, when Secretary Wilson was away from Washington, the bulletin was published from the department in the regular way. It raised a tremendous protest.

"I regard this as an attack by certain unscrupulous manufacturers and organizations who are and have been bitterly opposed to my methods," he said. "I have many enemies among them, and I am proud that I have them. The fact that they are so bitterly against me is the best endorsement I could have that the methods of the bureau of chemistry are effective. I have never disobeyed orders from my superior officers, but I yield to no man the right to dictate my opinions."

Dr. Wiley is one of the few men in the government service not for the sake of the pay they get, but because of the work they can do. A year or so ago, when he was appearing before the house committee on appropriations, he was told there was a proposition pending to increase his salary from \$3500 a year to \$5000. He replied the place was worth the money, and that it would probably tend to increase the efficiency of the bureau to have the pay increased. But

for himself he didn't want it. He was a bachelor, and \$3500 was ample for all his needs. If his salary should be increased he would give away the extra \$1500 to some college. Ever since he has been in the bureau he has been fighting for pure food legislation and its enforcement. He used to send to fairs and expositions an exhibit of samples of adulterated foods in order to work up sentiment against food adulteration. His experiments with so-called "poison squads"—groups of volunteers who submitted to a carefully prescribed diet for long periods in order to permit him to observe the effects of different preservatives and substitutes—have never been equalled by anyone else.

Recently a complaint was sent to the President direct from sugar manufacturers in Louisiana, demanding the removal of Dr. Wiley. It was as follows:

NATIONAL MOLASSES RE-FINERS ASSN.

New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1908.

To the President, Washington, D. C.: Sir—You chose a board of scientific experts and referred to it the question of wholesomeness of sulphur, benzoate of soda and saccharine in foods.

Experience is said to have taught that the present form of government on the Isthmus is intolerable as a permanent institution. The police powers are so divided between the United States department of agriculture, and the authorities and between the authorities of the United States and the Panama Republic as to prove conclusively that if the United States is to defend and maintain the canal after its completion, as it must do, there must be a different arrangement.

In the last Congress Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York introduced a resolution in the House calling upon the President to inform Congress by virtue of what authority he administered the Panama government.

C. B. Moore, President Louisiana Sugar Planters Association; J. C. Murray, President Sugar Exchange; N. W. Taussig, President National Sugar Refiners Association.

Charges that Dr. Wiley will lose his official position on the 4th of March or shortly thereafter, have received considerable attention from federal officials who are in position to speak positively as to the facts.

## NEW GOVERNMENT FOR PANAMA ZONE WILL BE PROPOSED

There is a Conflict in Authority, and Police Powers Are Divided Between Canal and Military Officers.

### MAY CHANGE COURTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of Congress who departed from New York on the Panama steamer Alliance for the Panama canal zone hope to bring back with them succinct ideas concerning a permanent government for that possession of the United States. They will interview the civil and military authorities and the officials of the Panama Republic for the purpose of ascertaining their views looking to the establishment of a permanent form of government at Panama by legislation in Congress.

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It has been found upon examination that a part of the President's authority is contained in the original Spooner act creating the Panama Canal Zone, and the remainder has been contained in appropriation bills, all of which are imperfect in detail.

The present status of the Panama zone government amounts practically to that of a principality, the difference being that the President duly reports to Congress, either personally or through the canal officials, of the progress made. At the present time there are two political parties in the Panama Republic, both fairly evenly balanced. Up to this time the conservatives have succeeded in predominating at the national elections. On the other hand, it is said that under the present arrangement a point of order made in the United States Congress against a critical appropriation might seriously hamper the executive in the administration of canal affairs.

A conflict in authority among the three elements now exercising police powers in the canal zone is another source of probable trouble. All of these things are being considered with reference to the future, and it is intimated that when the canal is completed the United States government must be in a position to assert full and complete authority in the maintenance and defense of the canal, untrammelled by any of the many sources of trouble which would, under the present system of government in vogue there, threaten the stability of the administrative authority.

Another phase of the situation which the representatives will investigate is the courts. The zone courts are now established by executive authority, and from them there lies no appeal. Executions have taken place on sentences imposed by these courts and the only appeal left the defendants has been a plea for pardon to the President. It is now proposed that the Panama courts be attached to a southern judicial circuit, to which appeals may be taken for review, as is now done on the Pacific coast in the case of the Shanghai consular courts.

### CONGRESSMEN OFF FOR PANAMA.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The interstate and foreign commerce committee of Congress, which arrived here en route for Panama, enjoyed a sight-seeing trip and after luncheon embarked for the isthmus on the steamer Alliance.

## France Protests Alleged Slander

So indifferently, apparently, has France been heretofore to the strictures passed upon her because of the indecency and obscenity which characterize much of her literary output, that the outside world had fallen into the belief that she was callous to a sense of shame. This, however, if we are to judge by steps taken recently among literary men of high repute in Paris, has been a mistake. The French are really sensitive to the criticism that has been passed upon them in this particular. They are claiming, indeed, that the worst of the books published as "French" are in reality only the output of foreigners in Paris.

According to the "Journal des Debats," the effect of the work to be done for morality and public decency by the International Congress for the Suppression of Obscenity will either stamp out the evil entirely or else act as a useful advertisement for it. The "Journal des Debats" is pronounced in its denial of the charges which have been made against French writers and publishers. It says:

Whatever the eventual benefit or loss may be, it is to be hoped that the open denial of taking any part in the pernicious work, proclaimed by the representative of the Association of Men of Letters of France, may dissipate the almost universal misunderstanding in regard to our literature. It is a known fact that infamous libels upon literature and art are sold in foreign countries as French books, cards and pictures. Libellous publications written in coarse so-called "French" are introduced into the foreign markets as something spicy, risque, piquant, or something "French." These venomous, shoddy products of masked authors and masked printers are not the products of France, but they pass as French products, and as people are

### At the Theaters

#### HOLLIS STREET.

"The Third Degree."

COLONIAL, "Paid in Full."

MAJESTIC, "The Goddess of Reason."

PARK, "Hook of Holland."

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

GLOBE, "The Great Question."

KEITH'S, "Vaudeville."

OPHEUM, "Vaudeville."

BOSTON, "Vaudeville."

#### THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY.

Faneuil Hall, 8 p. m.—Concert by music department of city of Boston.

FRIDAY.

Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m.—Public rehearsal of Boston Symphony Orchestra. Overture, "A Mighty Stronghold Is Our God," Nicolai; concerto for violin, Tchaikovsky (Mischa Elman, soloist); tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," Richard Strauss.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Eleventh Symphony concert, with same program as public rehearsal.

### MUSIC TEACHERS MEET IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Music teachers from all over the country are here attending the 30th annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association. Addresses were made by Dr. Charles W. Needham, president of George Washington University; Leonard R. McIvor of Columbia University; Prof. George L. Raymond of George Washington University; and Frederick Root of Chicago.

The delegates will be received by the President at the White House today.

#### MONEY ORDER FORGERY CHARGED.

TRENTON, N. J.—Arthur Dillon of Pennington was held in \$1000 bail for a money order transaction that came to the attention of the federal authorities.

He bought a \$4 order to pay a debt to Charles Jones, found he again needed the money, signed the order, according to the complaint, and got back the money. He was arraigned in a charge of forging a money order.

#### CONCERTS.

JORDAN HALL

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 6, at 3.

GABRILOWITSCH

PIANO RECITAL

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c, at Symphony Hall.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.

CHICKERING HALL

Three Concerts of Chamber Music

Thursday Evening, Jan. 7, Feb. 4 and March 18

STEINERT HALL

Season Tickets, \$4.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50, on sale. Single Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c.

Open Monday, Jan. 4, at Symphony Hall.

LHEVINNE

The Great Russian Pianist.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 5, at 3.

Tickets are on sale at the Hall.

### BRITISH CRUISERS ON WAY.

MALTA—The British battleship Exmouth and the cruisers Euryalus and Minerva have left here for Messina. The British cruiser Sutlej, which was on her way from Messina to this port, was intercepted by wireless and sent back to Messina.

### L. P. Hollander & Co.

## Great Annual Clearance Sale Men's and Boys' Clothing

### Men's Clothing

Men's and Youths' Light Weight

## BETTER METHODS OF IRRIGATION ARE NEEDED, SAYS TRUE

Director of Agriculture Experiment Stations Tells of Plans to Increase Water in Arid Regions.

### CONSERVE SUPPLY

WASHINGTON—The recent report of the inland water-ways commission states that between 85 and 95 per cent of the water supply of the United States is wasted. Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment, gives some very interesting facts regarding the water supply possible for irrigation purposes in our arid and semi-arid region, which he said, "is so limited that if it could all be used for irrigation it would water only a small fraction of the total area of that region."

"There are about 13,000,000 acres of land under irrigation ditches in the United States," continued Dr. True, "and it is estimated that the water supply available for irrigation will allow that area to be extended to 50,000,000 acres. But if the present methods continue this area will have to be reduced 15,000,000 acres."

"Measurements made by the irrigation engineers of experiment stations and other experts show that not one half of the water diverted from streams by unlined earthen ditches reached the land to be irrigated. Another large part of the water is lost by evaporation and by percolation through the soil in being applied to the land, and still more is lost by wasteful use. It is safe to say that not more than one third of the water diverted from streams serves a useful purpose on the lands for which it is diverted."

"While some of this loss is unavoidable, much of it can be prevented by better irrigation methods. It is estimated that that part of the wasted water from the irrigation canals already constructed in the United States, which might be saved every year, would be sufficient to irrigate an area larger than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. The utmost possible conservation of the limited water supply of that region is, therefore, of the greatest importance."

The government has spent \$40,000,000 in the last six years to build canals and reservoirs which, when completed, will cost about \$90,000,000, and will water 2,250,000 acres, and this magnificent enterprise conducted by the reclamation service is worthy of the highest commendation by our people. But water enough to irrigate twice this number of acres is annually lost in the irrigated region, which might be saved by better irrigation methods.

"Economy in the use of water being of much importance as the construction of irrigation works, the department of agriculture, under the administration of Secretary Wilson and by the authority of Congress, has developed an extensive investigation of irrigation methods through the office of experiment stations.

"There is, of course, no economy in spreading our limited supply over so great an area that none will secure enough to raise good crops, so that this study involves more than how to decrease the quantity of water used per acre."

"It involves the determination of the 'margin,' as the economists call it, where a further decrease would prove unprofitable. The work, however, involves much more than this. We must not only determine the amount of water which is best to use on various soils and crops, but also ascertain the means of bringing practise to this standard. This requires not only the study of canals, water, soils and plants, but of human nature as well. Our work has, therefore, been divided into two general classes: (1) A study of the laws and institutions affecting irrigation, and (2) the use of water in irrigation."

**CHELSEA HIGH ALUMNI DINE**

A pleasant reunion of pupils who graduated 18 to 20 years ago from the Chelsea High School took place Tuesday evening in the library of the school building on Crescent avenue. About 50 were present.

Music and a light luncheon figured in the program. The affair was planned by a committee, including Mr. and Mrs. F. Irving Weston, representing respectively '88 and '90; Mrs. Florence Clifford Savage, '90, and Mr. Henry H. Stickney, '80.

**POSTAL SALARY INCREASES DUE**

FALL RIVER—Congressman Greene of this city, who is at home for the holiday recess, states that the same old fight has got to be made in Congress this year that has been made every year so far to get the increase in salaries for postoffice clerks and carriers above the \$1100 limit.

Congressman Greene believes, however, that the appropriation will be made despite the fact that the committee will not recommend it.

**WILL OF CLAUS SPRECKELS.** SAN FRANCISCO—The value of the estate of Claus Spreckels is not given in his will, which has been filed for probate, but it is estimated at \$80,000,000. Mrs. Spreckels has a life interest and division among three of the children will take place eventually. Two other sons, it is stated, have been liberally provided for during Mr. Spreckels' lifetime.

## CANALS TO REDEEM TIGRIS VALLEY, IF PLANS GO THROUGH

Sir W. Wilcock Engaged by Turkish Government to Study Ancient Irrigation Works.

### ONCE FERTILE LAND

CONSTANTINOPLE—The area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in Turkey-in-Asia, consisting of about 3,000,000 acres, according to history once supported a population of from 10 to 15 millions, where now it contains less than 1,000,000. In other words, the once flourishing land of Nebuchadnezzar has become almost a desert waste with countless ruined cities, and only here and there a hamlet marking an oasis which has been preserved from destruction.

Of important bearing, therefore, upon the deterioration of this territory is the announcement of the Turkish government that Sir William Wilcock has been engaged to supervise the contemplated irrigation and canal works in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. For more than four years Sir William Wilcock has been making a study of the ancient irrigation works on the Tigris and the Euphrates, and his forecast of the possibilities of reconstructing them on modern principles is very interesting.

**Has Surveyed Country.**

In the cold weather of 1905 Sir William visited Bagdad and made a rough survey of the country; upon his return to Bombay he gave enthusiastic estimates of the future of this ancient granary.

The new constitutional government of Turkey has given Sir William the opportunity to long sought and his plans have been accepted by the Young Turk party in control with enthusiasm. "The future of Turkey lies in Asia" has become the motto of the day.

The magnitude of Sir William's schemes may be gauged from the fact that rough estimates place the irrigable area at nearly 3,000,000 acres, the expenditure at \$100,000,000, and the capital value of the land when irrigated at \$300,000,000. The possibilities are vast.

**Once Granary of World.**

In the days of the Assyrian and Sasanian kingdoms the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates was the granary of the world. This alluvial plain, extending 400 miles inland from the present shores of the Persian gulf, was celebrated for its fertility. "Of all countries that we know," wrote Herodotus, "there is none so fruitful in grain."

"It yields commonly 200 fold, but when the production is greatest even 300 fold, and the blades of wheat and barley plants are often four fingers in breadth."

This productiveness was mainly due to irrigation. The great Narlwan canal took off from the Tigris on the left bank, and supplied a whole plexus of canals and irrigated an immense area before it rejoined the river a little below Bagdad.

**Extent of Canals.**

On the eastern side the Dijal canal, over 100 kilometers long and 50 meters wide, irrigated the lands above flood level as far south as Bagdad. In the neighborhood of Pergam these labyrinthine canals converted the plain into one vast garden. But the preservation of titanic hydraulic works argues the existence of a strong central government.

The crumbling Sasanian kingdom was given by the Arabs, and the desert of its ancient bed by the main stream of the Tigris cut off the supply of the mighty canals and left them high and dry. The Persian nobles and landlords were powerless to repair the dikes, the main portion of the canal system became obliterated, and the smiling gardens succumbed to the conquering desert.

### BIG RECEPTION BY RELIEF CORPS

There were many representatives of patriotic women's societies in attendance at the reception tendered in Howe Hall, New Century building, to Mrs. Mary L. Gilman and Mrs. Maria W. Going, national president and secretary, respectively, of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The Head Masters' Association at the concluding session of the 17th annual meeting, held at the Hotel Brunswick Tuesday afternoon elected officers, after which the members sat down to the annual banquet. President Garfield of Williams College was the principal guest.

The officers elected were as follows:

President, Oscar D. Robinson, Albany;

vice-president, Harlan P. Amen, Exeter;

secretary, William Gallagher, Braintree;

treasurer, Enoch C. Adams, Newton;

executive committee, Alfred E. Sterns, Andover; H. G. Buehler, Lakeville,

Conn., and Wilson Farrand, Newark.

### HEAD MASTERS' OFFICERS CHOSEN

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The parents of little Curtis Gould, the five-year-old Milton boy who has been missing from his home since Monday, are hopeful that the child has simply wandered away or has been picked up by some one who has not read the newspaper and is keeping him safely.

The fact that 200 searchers have found no trace of the boy in the woods and that the dragging of Turner pond by the police was without result leads to this supposition.

The child left the house of Mr. and Mrs. Irving F. Gould, 229 Eliot street, in the morning to play with a neighbor's child. While playing he strayed away.

### POLICE CENSOR CALENDAR ART

Supt. William H. Pierce of the Boston police department is determined that all

calendars for 1909 which are sold or

given away this year shall contain only

illustrations that will be fit for any one

to see. Already the captains of several

police divisions have ordered that cer-

tain distributors of calendars cease

giving them out and that the pictures be

destroyed. In many respects the order

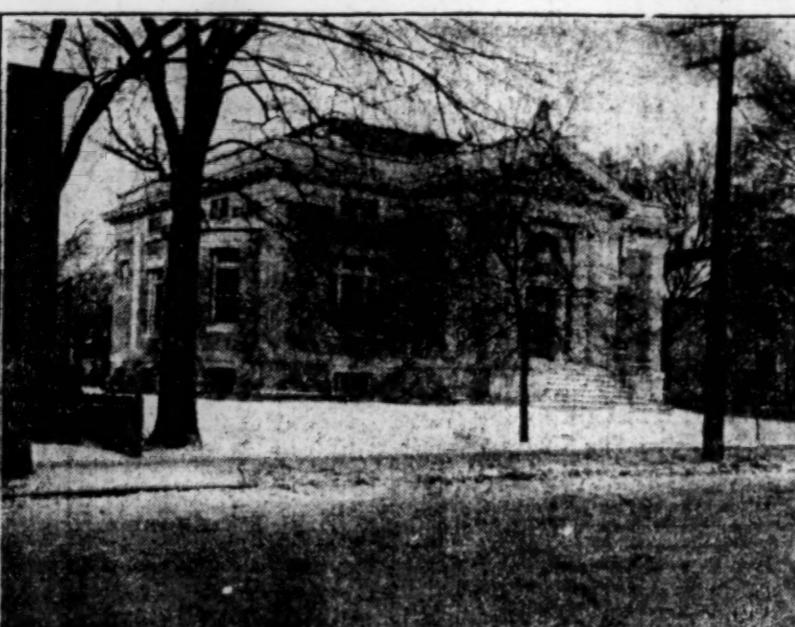
has been complied with. One large con-

cern near the South station had to de-

stroy over 1000 expensive calendars

because of the police censorship.

## Carnegie Gift to Somerville, Mass.



Branch Library With Five Thousand Books Will Be Ready for Use by the First of April Next Year.

**WEST SOMERVILLE** people will begin to enjoy the benefits of the new Carnegie branch library on April 1, according to Librarian Sam Walter Foss, who has general charge of this as well as the central library on Highland avenue. The branch is a gift under the usual terms laid down by Mr. Carnegie, that the city shall provide the lot and appropriate yearly sum for its maintenance of one-tenth the amount donated. The structure, which is on College avenue, near Davis square, cost \$25,000.

In speaking of the new building Mr. Foss said: "The city will appropriate more than the \$2500 required by Mr. Carnegie, as that sum will not be sufficient to carry on the work properly. The librarian of the branch will be Miss Nellie M. Whipple, who has been employed in the central library for eight years. We have 5000 books ready to install just as soon as the interior is finished. West Somerville was greatly in need of this library, as the residents there read more books than any other community in the country, judging from the proportion between the number of books drawn by them from the library

here and the population of the district." Mr. Foss, who is widely known as a poet, has been in charge of the Somerville public library for a number of years. Through his efforts the library has been built up until now it stands among the first in this country in cities of the size of Somerville.

### DR. PERRIN SHOWS FAITH IN PUBLIC

Only Five Thousand Dollars Needed to Complete Fund for Franklin Square House—Closes Thursday Night.

The Rev. George L. Perin is making every effort to complete the \$100,000 fund for the Franklin Square House for girls. Regarding the securing of the small sum needed to reach the desired amount, Dr. Perin says:

"The canvass will end at midnight, December 31. If we succeed in securing the full \$100,000 before that time, we shall begin a mood for great rejoicing. If we fail it will mean that several large subscriptions have been lost, and our canvass has broken down. We have always kept faith with the public; we want to do it in this case."

"That we may keep absolute faith, we need a little over \$5000 before tomorrow night. Nearly \$95,000 is in hand or in sight. The public has responded splendidly, and the people will not let us fail if they know and realize the importance of the work.

The police expect the situation will be the same as when the anti-spitting laws went into effect. There will be frequent arrests at first.

### FISH MEN WATCH TARIFF REVISION

The fish dealers of Boston are taking steps to see that their interests are conserved in any changes that may occur in tariff revision affecting the industry.

A meeting has been held to hear a report of the special committee to consider the question and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that a special committee, consisting of three should be appointed, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the fishing interests of all the large cities, with the idea of harmonious and concerted action being taken toward obtaining results which would be most beneficial to those interests and the public at large.

The officers elected were as follows:

President, Oscar D. Robinson, Albany;

vice-president, Harlan P. Amen, Exeter;

secretary, William Gallagher, Braintree;

treasurer, Enoch C. Adams, Newton;

executive committee, Alfred E. Sterns, Andover; H. G. Buehler, Lakeville,

Conn., and Wilson Farrand, Newark.

SAVED FROM PROVIDENCE FIRE.

PROVIDENCE—Defective electric wir-

ing is supposed to have started a \$65,000 fire early today in the Arcade and Swarts buildings.

HAD ROUGH PASSAGE.

The steamship Bostonian, Captain Par-

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Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Sobriety As It Relates to Marriage

One of those who would prove by statistics that certain tendencies exist caused a ripple of laughter by showing that in districts "gone dry" as a result of the people's decision to try prohibition, there had been a decrease in the number of marriages. People have so long held that there was "wit in the wine-cup," there was a surprise for them to know that a man sober seemed to have too much wit. The case reminds one of the tale told of a mild-mannered clergyman before whom appeared a strapping young woman with a man in such a state that he was uncertain regarding his center of gravity. The young woman requested that they be married, and of course the clergyman protested that they should come again when the man was sober. "Proceed with the ceremony," said the spouse-to-be, "he's never willing when he's sober." The mild-mannered clergyman looked the prospect over, and proceeded. Here was a heroine after Bernard Shaw's own heart; and yet that clergyman might have appropriately followed the example of the western judge who mingled in the marriage ceremony his memory of words in pronouncing the death sentence, and concluded, "May the Lord have mercy on your souls."

They used to say of the installation of clergymen in Scotland in the good old days that this one and that one was

"floated in a punch bowl." Perhaps, too, on a tide of meaningless hilarity, some persons have been floated into "the holy estate of matrimony." If so, the more's the pity, for if anything requires sober consideration it is the founding of a home wherein depends the welfare of citizens to be.

We boast of our Christian civilization; we say that the old days of fear are gone, and that the little children and our women no longer cower in hiding from prowling beasts and savage men. And yet there is today an active ministry required from "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." The little helpless creatures, trusting their all to our tenderness, ready to reward us with the priceless love that shines from their limpid eyes, these delicate and savage beings need to be protected from a savage man and cruel woman! Gentlemen, what make you of that?

Command us to sobriety in regard of home-making; let it be a sober undertaking and a happy business free from the blight of drunkenness. Inexpressibly sad are the records of divorce courts where women must resort to free themselves and their children from murderous brutality, and men must come to have their children set apart from the effects of drugs, now feel a song in their hearts as they approach the home that Christian Science has redeemed.

## Where "America" Was First Sung

Apropos of some controversy over the time and place of the first public performance or presentation of the hymn "America," it is worthy of note that the daughter-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author, has given to the press an authoritative statement, in which she says it was frequently asserted by Dr. Smith himself that Park Street Church was the scene of the first public singing of the hymn.

The daughter-in-law referred to is Mary Reed Smith of Newton Center, Mass., and in her communication on the subject she said in part:

"Dr. Smith stated this repeatedly in the home circle as well as in public. I well remember passing Park Street Church with him one day when he said,

"This is where 'America' was first sung, on the Fourth of July, 1832." He states this in his autobiography, prefixed to his 'Poems of Home and Country,' published with his careful co-operation in 1895, the year of his death; and the

following note is added on page 77, where 'America' appears: 'Written February, A. D. 1832, and first sung at a Fourth of July celebration at Boston the same year.'

Mrs. Smith, while contending some of the claims put forth to the effect that the hymn was heard in other places publicly before the event in question, considers such presentations of the production as merely in the nature of rehearsals or preliminaries to the formal presentation at the holiday celebration, and goes on to say: "These preliminary singings of the hymn are no more properly to be spoken of as its first production than would be the rehearsal or preliminary singing of some original work today by the choirs of Park Street and other churches in preparation for first bringing it out together at Symphony Hall. I submit that Dr. Smith's own statement, repeated again and again until his death, cannot well be questioned."

## Medley of Quotations

Life is real, life is earnest. [Longfellow]

Now is the accepted time;

[Paul in II Cor.]

And the soul is dead that slumbers;

[Longfellow]

To be living is sublime. [Old Hymn]

He is blest with all achieving

Who perceives and then performs;

[J. W. Goethe]

Stepping out into the future,

Heeding not the coming storms!

There are gains for all our losses,

Through the harrowed soil come throng-

ing

Seeds in sun or rain.

Once to every man and nation

Comes the moment to decide,

In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,

For the good, or evil side. [Lowell]

False fears are foes; Truth tatters those

when understood. [Mary Baker Eddy]

All is of God, that is, and is to be, and

God is good. [Whittier]

There are in this rude stunning tide

Of human care and crime, (those)

With whom the melodies abide;

Of the everlasting chime. [John Keble]

He lives and loves, and say—

Since it is so, "They will be done."

[Browning]

And nest, and perch, and hearth,

And church repeat, "They will be done."

[Whitier]

Grace LaDow Wilcox.

## Good Pen Portrait of Mrs. Taft

The next mistress of the White House is as averse as is Mrs. Roosevelt to thrusting herself forward into public notice, says Current Literature. Life has been good to her, and the world a good place to live in. She as well as her husband has kept young, clear-eyed and clear-skinned. She reads much, speaks French excellently, is passionately fond of good music, and is a fine entertainer, though not in a lavish and sensational way. Hallie Erminie Rives says of her: "William Taft and Helen Herron must have started life even. She has the same straightforwardness, the same honesty, the contempt of tinsel and sham and pretense. Her worst enemy, if she could have one, would call her 'genuine.' She has no affectations, no surface veneer, no 'isms.' She has always remained the sweetheart of her husband; the playmate and confidant of her children. In the best sense she is a woman of the world. She knows the big business of state craft and the smaller dicta of society. By reading and studying she has kept apace with her husband till, possibly, there is no woman in American public life who is better qualified to discuss the real questions of the day."

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

## Israel Zangwill's New Play

Mr. Bernard G. Richards, writing in the American, pays tribute to the "intense dramatic strength, pointed dialogue and wonderful speeches" of "The Melting Pot." He declares it "is certainly lighted by the intellectual fires of a God-given genius"; but, he adds, "that is all the worse for you and me, brother, who are to be cast into and dissolved in the crucible." Then he comments:

"A play with a purpose was enacted before me, but I could not follow its drift. I have been observing things Jewish in America for some years, and I have always thought that we were Americanizing too fast, and that we were too slow in preserving those elements of Judaism which would lend color to our life and make of us the best kind of contribution to the American manhood."

## WITH LOVE THE HARPIST

So long as we are conscious of self we are limited, selfish, held in bondage; when we are in harmony with the universal order, when we vibrate in unison with God, self disappears. Thus, in a perfectly harmonious choir, the individual cannot hear himself unless he makes a false note.—Amiel.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Outdoors in the Winter

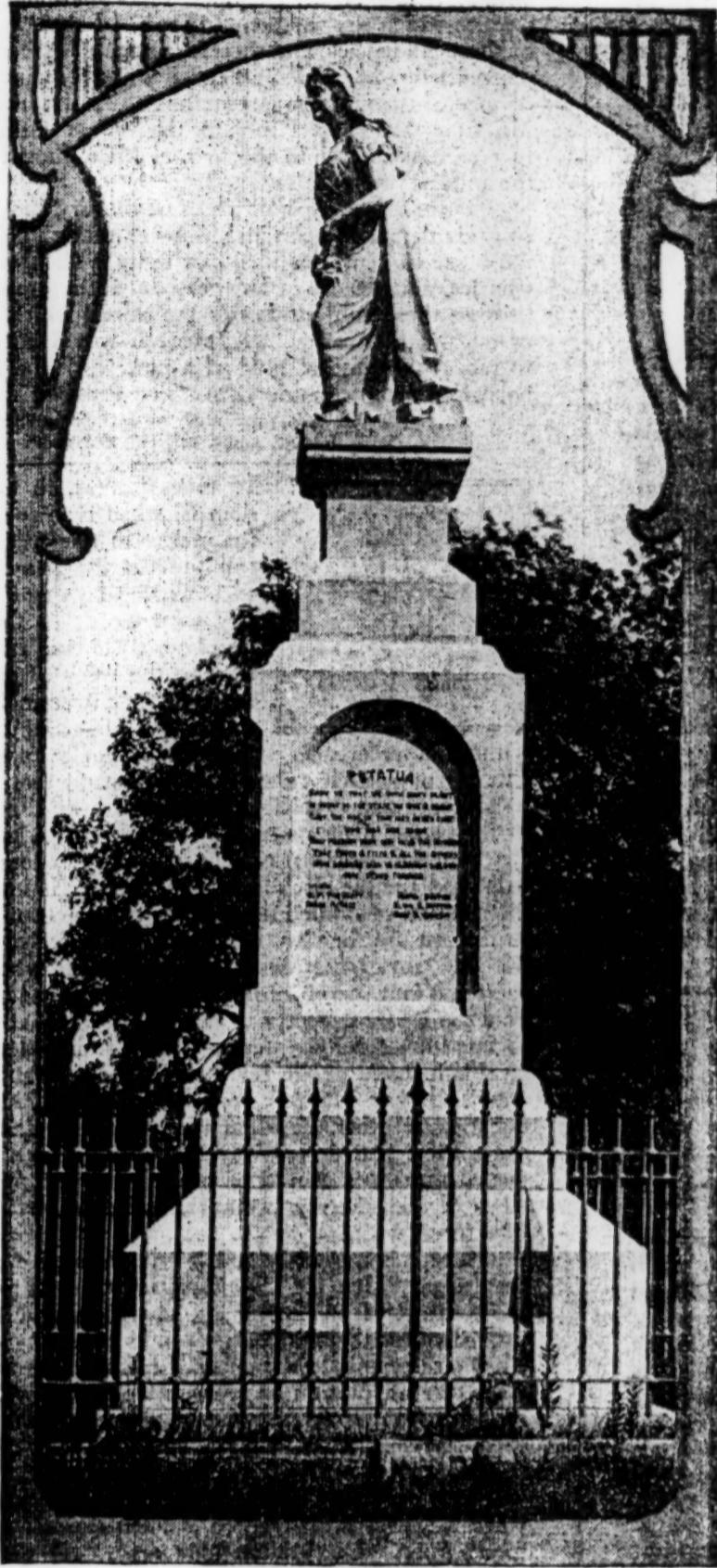
It is a fine thing for children to learn the names of all the beautiful shrubs and trees and vines that give glow and color to the landscape in winter. How can one tell the dogwoods, the barberries and the viburnums? Some of the latter have green berries that turn black and some have scarlet berries that last all winter. There are vines as well as bushes and trees which hold red berries during the winter. There is the bitter-sweet, which almost every child knows, and the climbing ephemeris.

It has been suggested that people should plant these shrubs in their doorways to make our country known as America the beautiful, especially the beautiful in winter. No matter how small the doorway this can be done. But if there is no doorway? Then it is suggested that we get permission to lift a paving stone and plant a bittersweet vine. By so doing we would soon transform our winter landscapes and dull city streets.

It is late to begin planting the shrubs that are set out in the autumn. But it is not too late to begin to know the names of these shrubs and vines and their peculiar beauty. That is the first step of all.

## STATUES TO WOMEN—AND WHY

Out of the seven statues of American women that claim distinction amid the thousands of monuments to men, the sixth selected for description in the Home Forum series is that of one of the early settlers of New England, whose name came down in history as the heroine of early conflicts with the Indians.



STATUE OF HANNAH DUSTIN

Near Penacook, N. H.

While many notable women have no statue, one early heroine has three—Hannah Dustin, who is honored in two states—Massachusetts where she was born, and New Hampshire, where her heroic deed was performed. Taken prisoner by the Indians in their attack on Haverhill March 15, 1698, Mrs. Dustin was carried away to an island near where the New Hampshire statue now stands. Here she won her way to freedom by despatching her 11 captors in the night, setting free also a captive white boy and the nurse who had accompanied her into captivity.

The celebrated prima donna declined the opportunity to mark her natal anniversary in some conspicuous public fashion, and passed the day quietly in the companionship of half a dozen intimate friends at her superb villa in the Grunewald, which by nightfall had been transformed into a fragrant houseful of laurel wreaths and floral beauties.

Mme. Lehmann has given one or two concerts each season in Berlin. She also teaches a few favored pupils. She devotes her entire income from singing and teaching to the purposes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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In '99 Haverhill really did erect and dedicate the present handsome monument, a private citizen, the Hon. E. J. Hale, contributing the necessary sum.

New Hampshire did likewise two years earlier, dedicating its statue June 17 with ceremonies. It is located at the junction of the Contoocook and Merrimack rivers, easily discernible to the passer-by on land or water. It has perpetual care by an act of the state Legislature, which also authorized the expenditure—some \$6000. It was made by William Andrew of Lowell, Mass. The material is New Hampshire granite.

He won in part. At least, he took possession of the statue (then completed though not accepted by the town and sold it, minus the inscription, to the town of Barre, Mass., where it tops the soldiers' monument. Few know that it is Hannah Dustin there and not Colum-

bia. He will find it a far quicker and a far surer means to his end than worrying over the original text, though that may be interesting enough.

Anybody who will take the passage on judgment in the sixth chapter of the third gospel can test this for himself. Jesus had been speaking of love and its attendant energy, and he went on to show quite unmistakably what he meant by judgment, making use of a metaphor based on the ordinary process of a court of law: "Judge not (accuse not), and ye shall not be judged (accused); condemn not (do not pass sentence), and ye shall not be condemned (sentenced): forgive (acquit), and ye shall be forgiven (acquitted). He could hardly have said more clearly. It is not your business to sit in judgment on a man, and pass sentence on him. It is, on the contrary, your duty, if you think he is guilty, to

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## JUDGING

Judging is one of those words in the English language, another of which, and one very closely allied to it, being criticism, the meaning of which has been gradually focussed largely upon one particular aspect. Judging, like criticism, is commonly conducted in "a human mind, with a sense of condemnation, an idea due probably to those early days when man, with an almost unrestrained materiality, gratified his feelings of hatred and revenge to an extent limited only by his power. Those were the days of Roman triumphs, of gladiatorial exhibitions, when men thought that the passions of the gods were reflected in their own, and that the gods judged solely with a view to punishment. So there grew up that idea of hell and eternal punishment, which has been the cause of untold agony to millions of men and women, and from which the world is only now slowly shaking itself free.

That is to say, not to judge superficially, but give the exact judgment of which Truth is capable. In plain English, he said as clearly as possible, Separate evil from good, for you can test them exactly by the standard of Truth, but do not attempt to condemn the victim of error, but instead let him go free. The more man learns of Truth the less in a hurry he will be to exercise personal judgment, for he learns as Mrs. Eddy has taught us, so patiently, that the only judge is Truth, and that the judgment day of Truth is with us every hour.

When at last he learns that lesson, he learns not to intrude himself, but to content to watch Truth doing its perfect work.

It is true that Christ Jesus' denunciations of evil were vitriolic, that as Mrs. Eddy says, on page 7 of Science and Health, "The only civil sentence which he had for error was 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'" But Jesus reflected sufficient Love to denounce error unmercifully without wounding its victims. The world has been more prone to emulate his condemnations than his healing works, but not until it can heal as he condemned as he condemned.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 30, 1908.

### The Small City Booms Once More

WHEN people are looking for signs of prosperity they are prone to look for them in the large city rather than in the small, which is nearly always a mistake. Signs of prosperity, if we look sharply enough, are usually found first in the lesser communities, although they may be more evident, afterward, in the great city, where the cumulative effect of the "change for the better" of the country districts is made manifest.

We all know where commercial depression, so called, begins. It did not begin this way, however, in October, 1907, because the panic of that period was more than commonly artificial. But as a rule it begins with the farmer who thinks it is time the times were getting hard. This fear finally spreads through various channels until the money market proceeds to act as if there really was not as much wealth and as good security and as fine prospects as there ever were in the world's history.

It is a pleasant thing now to find that the small city is flourishing once more. South Bend, Ind., is a typical case. There everything, to use a western phrase, is booming. Factories that had long been idle have opened. New factories are being established. In a word, one looking at South Bend and hearing the joyous hum of industry would find it difficult to imagine that there had ever been any dull times.

At all events, there are no dull times there now, nor are there any dull times in scores and hundreds of similar cities throughout the land. In a little while the remotest depths of the great cities will feel the effect of the small town boom, and then the lines will fade out of men's faces. For what is called "confidence" will have returned then to all of us, which is only another way of saying that we will once more be able to see things in their true light. If the nation had been able to see things in their true light in October, 1907, the "confidence" which is now returning would never have left us.

THERE is the best of reason for believing that one of the policies which will characterize the incoming national administration will be the cultivation of closer relations with the South American republics. Mr. Taft has already given expression to views which would seem to leave no doubt whatever on this point. He appears to realize with great clearness that an opportunity presents itself to us—is actually forcing itself upon us—of establishing a commercial connection with Latin America which will be of incalculable value to us, not merely in the remote, but in the immediate future.

It is only recently that our people have begun to know South America. Within the last few years a literature has grown up in relation to that great continent which has opened the eyes of thousands of our people and enlightened many of our statesmen. So far as Argentina, Brazil, Chili and Peru are concerned, although we have known them long, in a way, we are only now on the threshold of actual acquaintance, at the very beginning of an intimacy which has in store pleasing surprises.

On the other hand, it is only recently that the South Americans have begun to know us. If for years we were ignorant of them, they, resentful of our apparent indifference, were disdainful. Their eyes, like ours, have been opened. The recognition is mutual. Out of it must grow a friendship which will be mutually valuable. Our sister republics are awaiting our further advance. Under President Taft, whose policy, the country believes, will be constructive, this advance in all probability will be made. With it will spring into life a trade relationship which will mark the beginning of a new epoch in the commerce of the nation.

Boston, for numerous and obvious reasons, should share largely in the profits of this new connection—more largely than any other American city, with the possible exception of New York. The extent to which Boston will share, however, will be determined by the readiness and worthiness of her preparations.

The consolidation of her great commercial bodies into one organization could not, in this respect, be more timely. If the Boston Chamber of Commerce shall devote a large share of its attention for some time to come to the education of the mercantile interests of the city with regard to the South American republics and their needs, and to the cultivation of the acquaintance of the South American peoples—if it shall send delegations to South America with the view of informing the sister republics of the advantages of Boston as a port and a market—it will be doing well.

This field is open to Boston enterprise and to Boston energy. We believe that Boston will not miss what promises to be a veritable golden opportunity for the expansion of her trade.

### Boston and South America

### Joan of Arc Again

HORACE WALPOLE once declared that the only distinction he had ever been able to discover between fiction and history was that one consisted of true stories about imaginary people, and the other of untrue stories about real people. Any one who knows anything at all about the biographical side of what is sometimes described as the science of history, knows that there is rather more truth in this epigram than historians usually care to admit. It is centuries since Caesar, or Machiavelli, or Cromwell died, but the historians are as far from making up their minds about them as ever. Even when their judgments show most unanimity there is no finality about them. Richard Crookback, Henry VIII., even Judge Jeffreys, have been what is technically known as whitewashed, of late years; while the ride through Coventry and the ride to York have been relegated to the novelist; and an effort has been made to reverse the verdict on men so beyond reproach as William Penn.

There is one character in particular who is never allowed to remain unnoticed for very long, and that is "The Maid of Orleans." Time after time she finds her detractors and her admirers; and their disagreement is profound. At this moment the struggle has been renewed by two eminent writers; and, curiously enough, while the attack is being delivered by one of the most brilliant of contemporary

French authors, M. Anatole France, the Maid's champion has come out of England, in the person of Mr. Andrew Lang. Now the point at issue is not one that need profoundly move the world. What is interesting is this, that M. Anatole France's attack reveals how completely he makes the subject of his biography the excuse for an attack on a system. To M. Anatole France there are certain religious tendencies which are anathema. Joan of Arc was the personification of these tendencies, and therefore Joan of Arc has got somehow to be discredited. M. Anatole France is far too fine a writer to be guilty of any conscious misrepresentation, but he has allowed his bias, as Mr. Lang has shown, to rank the veriest surmises as evidence, and to read meanings into the text of his authorities which to put it in the mildest way are not indisputable.

There is, perhaps, no form of literary composition which makes so great demands upon an author as that of biography. Even after the lapse of centuries men can write with heat of a Cromwell or a Charles, not because of any personal feeling toward their subject, but because those subjects typify the causes which are making for good or evil in this world. Therefore it would be well for every writer to repeat on the threshold of a new work the motto which Johnson borrowed from Boethius, for "The Rambler":

"From Thee, great God, we spring; to Thee we tend—Path, motive, guide, original, and end."

### The Freedom of the Press

IT IS ESSENTIAL to understand what freedom is, when men speak of the freedom of the press. Where tyranny prevails the ruler can prevent the people from knowing the facts which they ought to know. He can falsify with words so that the people will be averse to their true friends and become victims to the wiles of their enemies. Where there is an untrammeled press the supposition is that facts and truth may be circulated without interference. Where the people know the facts they are able to judge their rulers and to demand that government shall not be personal and capricious, but constitutional and righteous. Liberty of the people depends on the freedom of the press.

Another phase of the abuse of the freedom of the press is where it is used for the circulation of insinuations instead of facts, for the distribution of tainted thought instead of clean, and when men object to this misuse they are cried down as enemies who are endangering the freedom of the press. The very ones who endanger the use of the press and therefore its liberty to exist make the loudest outcries. And yet it is not liberty to serve mankind that they wish, but license to continue serving ulterior ends. It is valuable to any commonwealth to have public servants who are honest and self-sacrificing. But when men believe invented lies about them, and hate them without a cause other than that they saw these falsehoods in print, they are misled, and drive away their benefactors. Yet when it is suggested that liars should be prevented from presenting their perversions of fact, the cry is that the freedom of the press would be thus interfered with.

There is a remedy and it will be applied. Just as a city makes careful provision for the circulation of clear water in its mains, for the comfort of all its citizens, so will individuals and families make provision for their thinking even as now they do for their drinking. They will repudiate the unbased insinuations intended to defile character, the imputation of low motive and unworthy aim unsupported by evidence. If crime must be reported they will consider that the facts and results are enough, since it is not necessary to explain to people how to do wrong. But when success in any form crowns worthy effort they will recognize that the press does service to all when it discloses the method, since it encourages all who are striving to do good. Disputation may arise over the question of what is right, but any effort which successfully increases human welfare, uplifts the ignorant, enlarges the area of happiness, is accepted as good without dispute. Hence the philosophic advice: "Do not be too anxious to do right; be content to do good." If the press can be used to disseminate among men a daily influence in favor of manhood and happiness, its freedom will never be imperilled or limited.

IS IT FAIR to compare the man who has on hand a large amount of what the world calls knowledge, and for which there is no demand, with the man who has on hand a large stock of goods for which there is no market? Supposing, for example, the world does not any more care to know what the first man knows than it cares to buy what the first man has. Or, supposing that the first man finds it as difficult to get anybody to listen to him talk about the things he knows as the second man does to find anybody willing to look at the goods he possesses?

These suppositions are put out, not so much with the hope that any one will care to answer them, as with the purpose of presenting the case of a man in New York city, whose name has even now escaped the newspapers, but who is referred to as one who could speak thirteen languages and as many more dialects. He had made the acquisition of languages a specialty. When he had accumulated thirteen of them, and as many more dialects, he looked around to see what use he could make of them, and only one possible place of employment offered itself in the great city of New York. He succeeded in working his way into this by first volunteering his services. After a time he was allowed a salary. This was when he became chief interpreter of the court of general sessions of Manhattan.

It would not be true that he felt either secure or happy in his place. What if another man, and one who knew fourteen languages and as many dialects should come along and underbid him, or should come along and succeed in exercising a greater political influence with his patrons? What if some man who knew twenty or twenty-five, or thirty languages, and as many dialects, should come along and offer to work for less wages than he was getting? Where could he go to look for another job in case he lost this one? Outside of New York the chances are that there is no other city where an interpreter who knew thirteen languages and as many dialects would be wanted. He might be needed occasionally in Boston and frequently in Chicago, but not regularly in either place. And if he could not find a place where all of his languages and dialects could be put to use in the way of earning his living, then all the languages and dialects he had no use for would simply be a burden to him. For instance, supposing he was finally compelled to take a place where only one language was necessary, and that of the plainest possible kind, then the other twelve and all of his dialects would have been a loss on his hands—just what shelf-worn goods are to the merchant who is overstocked with things people do not care to buy.

All this leads to the point. We should try to find out, if pos-

sible, before we spend our time in acquiring knowledge of any kind, whether the world has any particular need of the knowledge we are about to acquire. If, on giving the matter careful consideration, we find that it has not, then we should strive to learn something the world may need to learn from us later on. It would be absurd for us to acquire knowledge which would be of no use to ourselves or to others, as absurd as it would be to learn thirteen languages and as many dialects when one language and one dialect would be as many as we could use to advantage.

IN AN INTERVIEW given to the Atlanta Constitution, Charles S. Barrett presents a very interesting and valuable summary of the work achieved by the President's country life uplift commission. The wants and needs of the farmers everywhere, he declares, were expressed in a demand for better schools, better roads, the parcels post and the postal savings bank. He points out that the farmers from interior Massachusetts made the same report of inadequate school facilities as the farmers in Georgia, though Massachusetts gives to common school education \$26 per year per capita and Georgia gives \$2.82. The commission, he says, made a note in their books in every state visited, that the advancement of the farmers in wealth, happiness and contentment depended upon better schools.

Touching upon this, editorially, the Constitution says: "The aroused appreciation of education among the farmers of the country is pregnant with beneficial results. What men desire most earnestly they will have. The American farmer wants better schools for his children and he will locate where these advantages can be obtained."

The hearings revealed the need of better roads in Illinois as well as in Texas, in Massachusetts as well as in Georgia. The proposal for the establishment of a parcels post system was viewed with as much favor in Georgia as in Massachusetts, but the demand for postal savings banks was more pronounced in the latter than in the former state. "The discerning reader," says the Constitution, "will draw his own conclusions from this." The conclusion which that newspaper reaches, after considering these results, is that the commission, as the result of its swing around the circle and its face-to-face interviews with the farmers in all parts of the country, has been able to put its fingers upon reforms that need to be secured and upon improvements that will make for the prosperity of the whole people. "And," it adds, "the greatest of these is better schools."

Not the least of the results achieved is one evident, but not mentioned, in Mr. Barrett's summary and in the Constitution's comments, and this is the manifestly better understanding and better appreciation which the people of the nation in general will have of the wants and needs of the farmers in the different sections. If the commission project had resulted in nothing more than the revelation of the existence of common interests between the farmers of all parts of the country, it would have been well worth while.

### A Frank Admission

THE ADDRESS of Dr. G. E. Rennie of New South Wales before the medical congress at Melbourne, in one particular at least, gives evidence of "a Daniel come to judgment." The hesitation of the medical profession, he said, to adopt hypnotism as a form of medical treatment was due to a recognition of its "immense possibilities for evil as well as good." This frank recognition of the fact that mental suggestion is nothing but the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, the eating of which the Bible declares brought sin and death into the world, is important, at a moment when the churches seem to have finally determined to ally themselves to the hypnotists.

It cannot be stated too often or too emphatically that the process of attempting to destroy sickness through the cause which has produced it is as demonstrably unscientific as it is obviously unchristian.

If sickness is a mental phenomenon, and the phenomenon is changed by a manipulation of the noumenon, it is perfectly clear that all that has taken place is a temporary diversion of thought into another channel. At any moment the thought may revert to the original channel, and a relapse take place. It is, in short, absolutely impossible to describe as healing a process which leaves the cause of disease unaffected. You might just as well insist that pain could be destroyed by a narcotic.

Again, Christ Jesus distinctly stated that a house divided against itself could not stand. How can it be pretended that a mind capable of causing and removing disease is anything except a house divided against itself? But, he continued, "if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the Kingdom of God is come unto you." Is there a single member of a single Christian sect prepared to maintain that the Kingdom of God ever came unto any man by means of mental suggestion, or who would care to accept the onus of proving that Christ Jesus hypnotized Lazarus into life, and the lepers and cripples into health? Unless any one is prepared to do that they will have to give up the attempt to represent mental suggestion as Christian healing. Mental suggestion is nothing but a rather crude modern revival of the ancient easterly process described by the Jews as casting out devils by Beelzebub, and Dr. Rennie evidently recognized this when he spoke of its immense possibilities for evil.

Fortunately for the world evil is not power. The moment mental suggestion is faced by the power of Truth it becomes inoperative. The only true thing you can say about it is what Jesus said of evil, that it is a lie, and the only semblance of power it can ever be said to manifest is the temporary appearance of power which exists as long as a man is deceived by a lie.

Christian healing is in reality quite a simple thing. It is the action of the divine Mind which destroys the supposititious cause of evil in the negation known as the human mind. In a word it is the inevitable result of that knowledge of the absolute Truth which Christ Jesus said would make men free.

GERMANY seems to be indisposed to enforce its law with relation to patented goods of other nations, notwithstanding Great Britain's attitude with reference to the matter. It seems to be the German view that everything is going on pretty well as it is, and that it would be a shame to disturb commercial relations which, generally speaking, if not entirely congenial are at least satisfactory.

WHEN it is considered that Brazil has some thousands of square miles of forest land into which no white man has as yet penetrated, it will be seen that an invitation to that country to join us in the conservation-of-natural-resources movement would be just a trifling premature.